

# Concepts and Facilities

This section covers the following topics:

- What Can Entire Output Management Do?
  - How Does Entire Output Management Work?
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## What Can Entire Output Management Do?

- Administration of Program Output without NOM
- Administration of Program Output with NOM

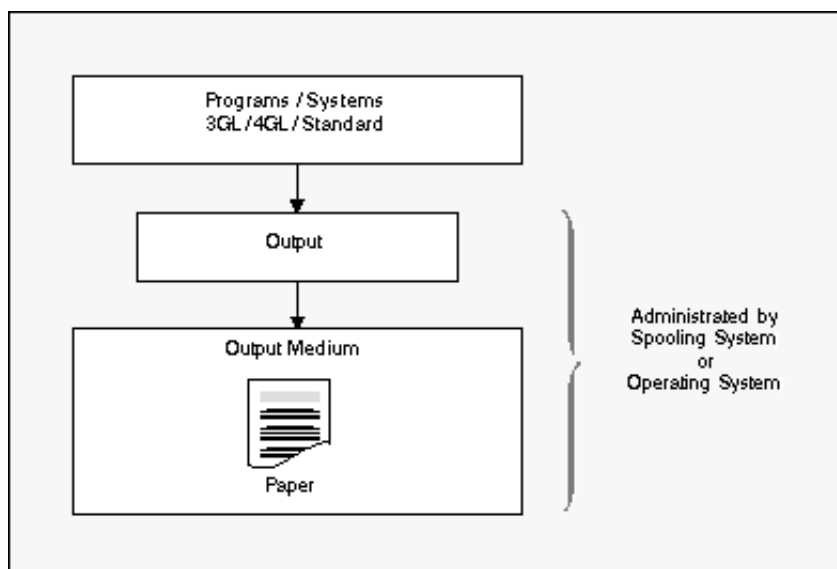
Entire Output Management is the tool that can process **every kind of print data**:

- in heterogeneous client/server environments
- rule-based and automatically
- in a user-friendly format
- without changing the applications or programs that created the data.

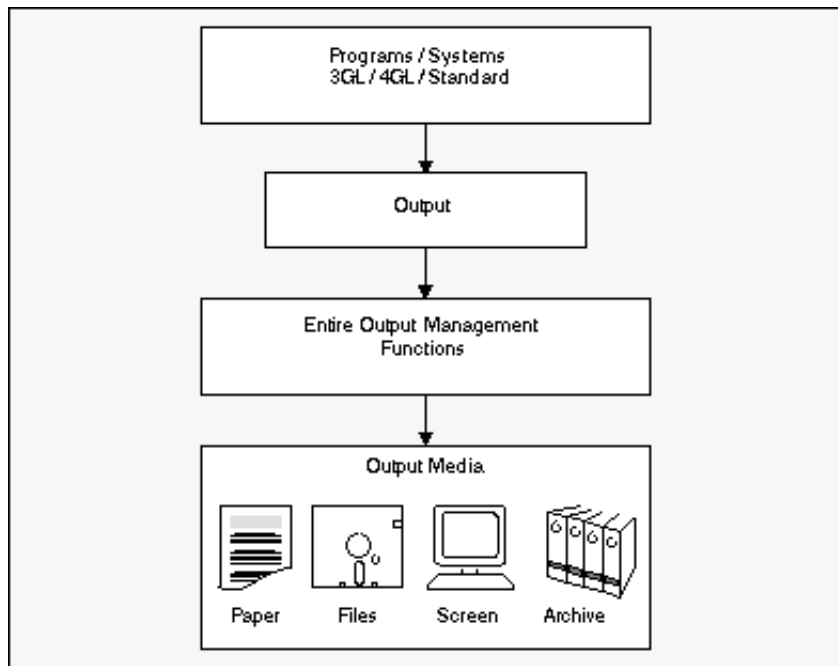
For this reason, a data center can use Entire Output Management to automate the distribution of print data. But individual departments can also use Entire Output Management for presenting their data on screen, so they can be used immediately for decision-making, without having to resort to hard copy. One of the main goals of Entire Output Management is to save on printing costs.

Entire Output Management functions like a logical administration system for data: it has clearly defined interfaces to existing spooling systems and the functionally equivalent parts of an operating system:

### Administration of Program Output without NOM



### Administration of Program Output with NOM



This means that the programs producing the data remain unchanged: output is produced in the usual way and is passed to the spooling system for administration. Instead of printing these data automatically, Entire Output Management reads them and uses predetermined rules on them.

Among its numerous processing options, Entire Output Management, then allows you to return all or part of the data to the spooling system, which in turn controls the physical printing process.

## How Does Entire Output Management Work?

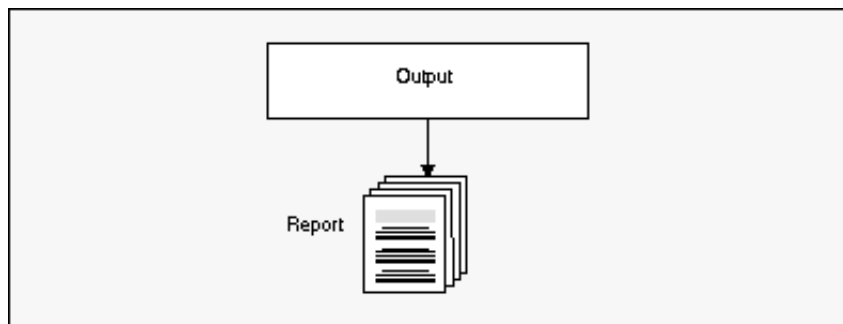
- General
- Reports
- Bundles
- Distribution Lists
- Data Distribution
- Printing
- Folders
- Condensing (Compression)
- Archiving / Reviving
- Overview of NOM Functions

### General

Entire Output Management allows you to adapt your present data distribution system step by step. You can also specify characteristics to identify the processes or programs whose output Entire Output Management will handle.

In addition, you can determine which parts of the output from the identified programs is to be further processed by Entire Output Management. This is called Separation and the result is a Report.

## Reports

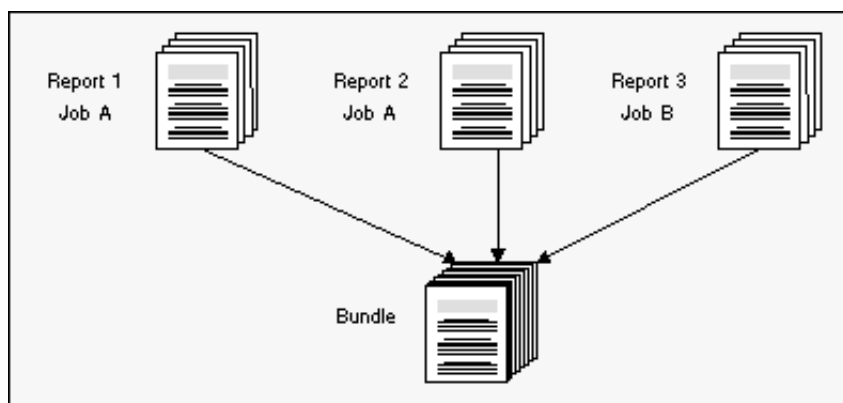


A Report contains those parts of the output that are important for the recipient. Entire Output Management's rules make it easy for you to determine what is important.

Entire Output Management by itself allows you to create and process Reports.

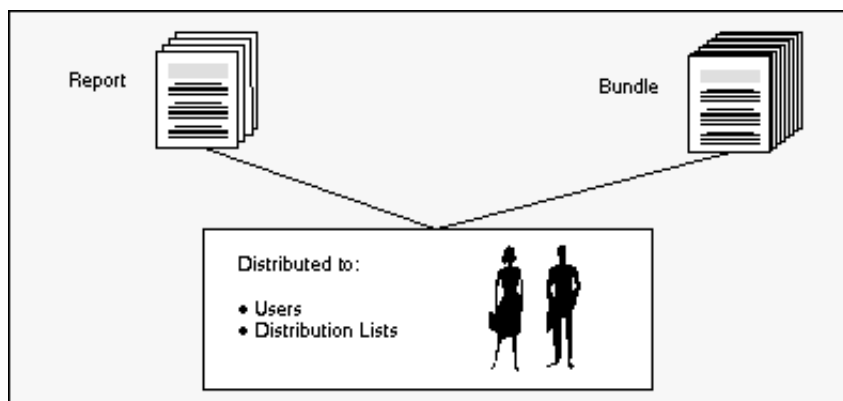
In addition, Reports can be combined to form larger packets, even if the Reports come from different data sources (e.g. jobs). This processing option is called Bundling and the result is called a Bundle.

## Bundles



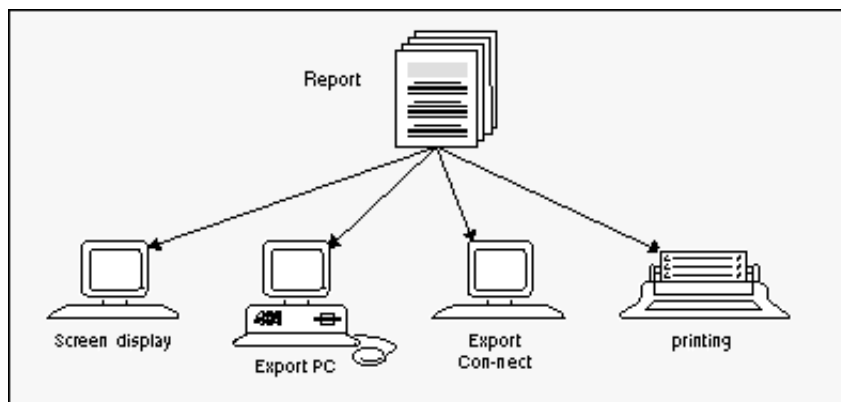
Distribution Lists, which contain the names of individual users or the names of other Distribution Lists or both, allow you to distribute Reports and Bundles to selected end users.

## Distribution Lists



Only the members of the Distribution List of a Report or Bundle have access to the Report or Bundle contents (multi-client facility) and they can **display these data on-screen**.

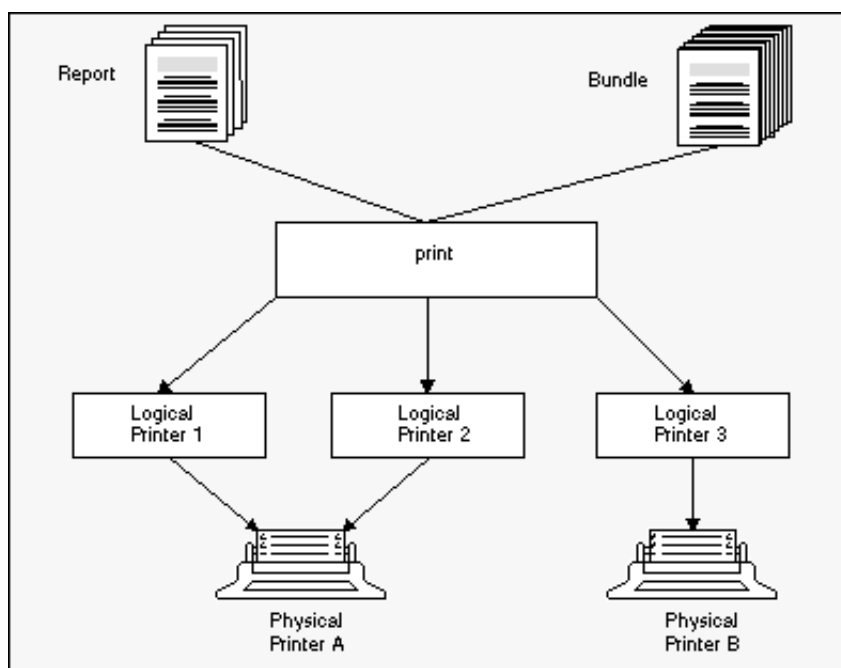
## Data Distribution



Up to now, the user had to view data on paper after an involved manual distribution process and in a form determined by the application that produced the data. But now Entire Output Management enables the user to display the important data directly at his or her terminal. And all or part of the data can be **exported** for example to Con-nect, Software AG's office communication system, or to a PC for further local processing.

You can, of course, also print Reports and Bundles. This can be done either automatically with a rule-based process or manually, when requested by a user viewing the data at his or her terminal. Printing in Entire Output Management means the selected data (Bundles, Reports, subsections of Reports) can be formatted for a particular printer. They are then passed to a Logical Printer.

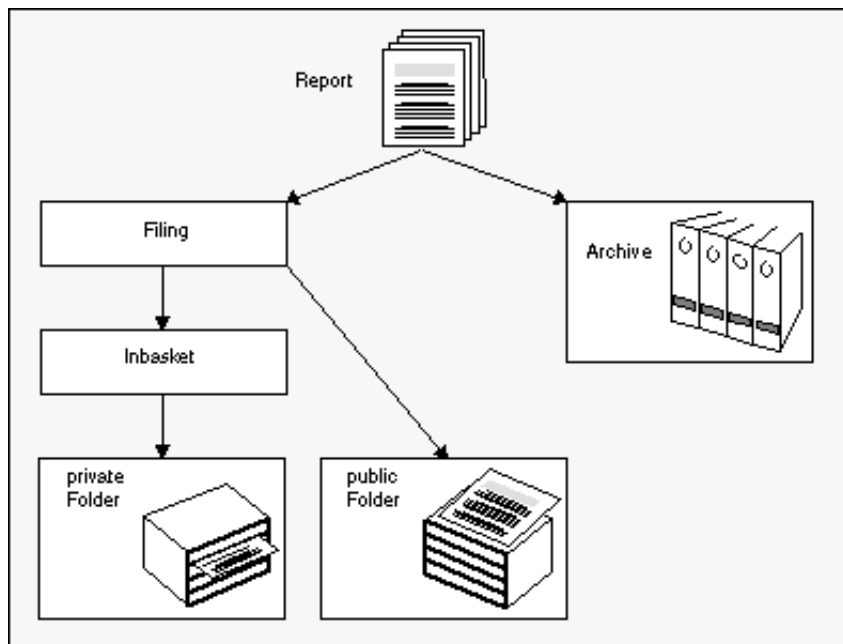
## Printing



A Logical Printer is a specific set of attributes linked to a Physical Printer, which determine the printing format for the Physical Printer.

Reports and Bundles have an individual lifetime, during which they are available online. Each member of a Distribution List can authorize other system users to access those Reports for which he or she is authorized. Such a Report appears in the **inbasket** of the recipient, from which he or she can file it in individually defined Folders.

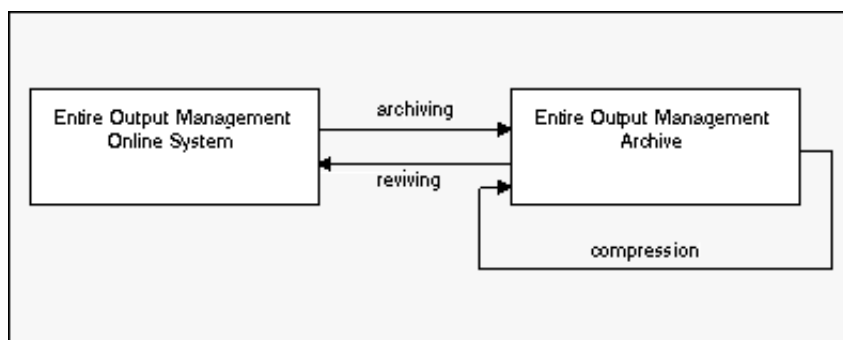
## Folders



There are also public Folders, to which each Entire Output Management user has access. The procedure described above is, of course, not necessary for the public Folders.

When the lifetime of a Report has expired, the Report can be **archived** on storage media.

## Archiving / Reviving



Entire Output Management keeps an Archive account and allows you to revive archived Reports if you need them online again. Archive storage media which are no longer needed are freed during compression.

## Condensing (Compression)

'Condense' jobs read archives and delete all data, whose retention period has been exceeded and which is no longer needed. This helps to reduce space for archive data (which are sequential files) to a minimum. With the function Automatic Archiving Defaults you can define a threshold for the number of reports in an archive dataset that will trigger its being marked for condensation.

## Overview of NOM Functions

